Slightly warmer.

House choice of any Light-weight SUIT,

Of any Light-weight PANTS,

And One-half Price STRAW HAT SALE, at

\$15 TO BOSTON and RETURN

The SPECIAL TRAIN, HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF INDIANA G. A. R., to BOSTON via the BIG 4 ROUTE, will leave Indianapolis at 3:15 p. m. SATURDAY, August 9; reach Niagara Falls for breakfast; leave there early in the afternoon, arriving at Boston early next morning, Mon-

This is the OFFICIAL ROUTE of the G. A. R. OF INDIANA. The train will be composed of baggage car, day coaches and sleepers, and will run through to Boston without any change, via the Big 4 to Cleveland, Lake Shore to Buffalo, New York Central to Niagara Falls, West Shore to Rotterdam Junction, and the Fitchburg & Hoosac Tunnel Line to Boston. FARE FOR THE ROUND TRIP, \$15. Tickets good going only on this particular train, but good to return on all trains up to August 25, with further extension, if desired, to September 30, by

Tickets will be sold also FOR ALL TRAINS on August 8, 9 and 10 at \$18 FOR THE ROUND TRIP, good for continuous passage going, but with the same limits and privileges of extension, as FOUR THROUGH TRAINS DAILY from INDIANAPOLIS TO BOSTON OVER THE BIG 4 and N. Y. C. ROUTES, VIA CLEVELAND, BUFFALO AND ALBANY.

Tickets now on sale at the Big 4 offices: No. 1 East Washington street, No. 138 South Illinois

And everything in Surgical Instruments and Appliances. WM. H. ARMSTRONG &

CO.'S Surgical Instrument House, 92 South Illinois st.

BRICE'S INVESTMENT.

Repetition of the Report that He Is Now Chief

Owner of Indiana's Democratic Organ.

Washington, Aug. 6.—There are the best

of reasons for believing that the money of

Calvin S. Brice, United States Senator-

elect from Ohio, will be the moving spirit

in the Indianapolis Sentinel from this time

forward, notwithstanding the statement

made in the business office of that institu-

tion that the Sentinel nor a controlling in-

terest of it had not been sold or

transferred. The authority of the

Journal correspondent for making

the statement that Mr. Brice had

purchased a controlling interest in the Sen-

tinel was a gentleman well known in In-

diana, who has the very best of repu-

tation for truth and veracity. This

gentleman said: "A controlling interest of

the Sentinel has undoubtedly passed into

paid for it. In New York 1 met a gentie-man who is a warm personal friend to Mr. Brice, and whom I know intimately, and during our conversation he stated that

Brice, or some one representing him, had

received and paid for a majority of the stock of the Sentinel, but that at the time of the transfer, which was but a few days

since, it was explicitly agreed that the sale should not be made

public, and that there should be

no material changes in the private manage-

ment. The special desire of Mr. Brice was that no one should know that he had a

financial interest in the newspaper, as Mr. S. P. Morss, the present editor, it was agreed, should vote the stock of Mr. Brice

at meetings of the directory. It is not improbable that no one connected with the

Mike McDonald Also Invests.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6.-The principal topic of

talk around city headquarters and the

rooms of the County Democracy yesterday

was the purchase of the Globe, the paper

started about two years ago by Austin C. Patterson, the late Charles R. Dennett and

H. A. Hurlbut, by a syndicate composed of M. C. McDonald and others. The late owners of the Globe marched out in a body

yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, and the

FOUGHT TO THE DEATH.

Son Killed and Father Fatally Wounded in

Desperate Family Melee.

CHICAGO, Aug. 6 .- Frederick Wilke, a

German cabinet-maker, sixty-five years old,

residing with his family at 725 West Four-

teenth street, went home in an intoxicated

condition late last night, and had a free

fight with his family. He shot and instant-

ly killed his son Albert, a young man nine-

teen years old. During the melee Wilkes

was stabbed in the back and struck on the

head with an iron shelf brace, and the blow

Just how the fight began can only be in-ferred from the particulars given to the po-lice by Wilke's wife. The officers are cer-tain she is attempting to shield either her-self or her sixteen-year-old son, who was present while the bloody row was in prog-

ress, and who probably took some part in

the fight. In giving her account of the tragedy Mrs. Wilke said to the officer:

"My husband came home drunk, as he has

every night for two weeks, and started to

boy, who fell over upon the bed, and did

Killed by a Spider's Bite.

Mrs. Martha Hamilton, a wealthy resident of Beaver Brook, a suburb of this city, died from the effects of a spider's bite.

Mrs. Hamilton was at work in her garden one day last week, when she was bitten by a spider. The tiny wound was not painful

and she paid no attention to it, scarcely giving the matter a thought until last night, when her arm which had been bitten began to swell up and became very painful. Medical assistance was called in, but to no

DANBURY, Conn., Aug. 6.-Last night

not speak again."

fractured his skull and he cannot recover.

new management took possession.

w hands, and Calvin S. Brice's money

Special to the Indianapolis Journal.

Please call and ascertain the privileges that are premitted on these tickets. Purchase tickets and secure sleeping-car accommodations at once.

Chicago & St. Louis. BIG

EXCURSIONS.

July 22 to August 10-Acton Camp-Meeting-Low rates every day. Special trains on Sundays, July 27, August 3 and 16. Leave Indianapolis at 9:30 a. m. and 2:30 p. m.

\$15.80 to Old Point Comfort and return via Big Four and C. & O. Routes. August 8, 9 and 10, the Big Four will sell tickets to Old Point Comfort and return at \$15.80, good returning for fifteen days from date of sale.

Tuesday, August 19, 1890-Niagara Falls, \$5 round trip; Toronto, \$6 round trip; Alexandria Bay, \$10 round trip. Wait for the excursion over the only direct line, the popular Big Four, which always provides ample sleeping-car and coach accommodations.

\$15 GO WITH US \$15

- TO THE -

ENCAMPMENT

BOSTON

\$15 For the Round Trip \$15

INDIANAPOLIS,

By this route you have the privilege, on the return trip, to stop at New York city, Niagara Falls and Tickets will be on sale August 8, 9 and 10, good to return until August 20, with privilege of further extension to September 30, if ticket is deposited at the Joint Agency as Hoston. Pullman sleepers through from here. Secure Do not make any arrangement until you have called on us. It will be to your advantage.
City Ticket-office—Corner Illinois street and Kon-H. J. RHEIN, General Agent.

of the Republic

The SUNDAY JOURNAL Of Aug. 10 will contain an article from the

GEN. RUSSELL A. ALGER.

Commander-in-chief of the G. A. R. The article touches on the following points, among others: The object of the organization; its establishment and observance of Memorial day; its charitable work; inculcation of the principles of loyalty; not a political organization, nor can it ever be; membership in different States; the contributions to the history of the war that the G. A. R. posts are collecting; the future of the Grand Army; the last survivor of the

The National Encampment will be held at Boston, beginning on Monday, Aug. 11, and this article by Gen. ALGER will prove timely and interesting.

EXCLUSIVELY IN THE

SUNDAY JOURNAL of AUG. 10. | purpose, as she presently expired. She

LITTLE BETTER THAN HANGING

First Trial of the New Method of Judicial Killing Not a Distinct Success.

Kemmler's Body Showed Signs of Life After the Electric Current Had Been Cut Off and It Had to Be Once More Applied.

Doctors Aver, However, that the Brain Was Paralyzed and Death Painless.

Insufficient Pressure and Imperfect Contact of Electrodes-The Dynamo Used-Story of the Brutal Murder.

THE EXECUTION. As Much Horror in It as in a Hanging-The

Current Turned on Twice. AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 6 .- The trial of a new means of taking human life, while prompted by humane motives, has resulted in a sickening spectacle presented by a pinioned wretch, at whose vitals were kept pounding for same moments an alternating current of electricity. Imperfect registry of the current's pressure or faulty contact of the electrodes prevented instantaneous death. The layman may gain some conception of the process of this killing when the statement is made that a person whose body should be shaken into fragments could not have suffered such pain as did Kemmler, whose nerve cells and tissues were disintegrated, not in a flash, as was designed, but by the relatively slow strokes of the electric hammers upon them.

At 5 o'clock this morning landlerd Gregory, of the Osborne House, holding in one hand a list of room numbers, stood in his office tapping push-buttons that rang an electric fire-bell in each of the rooms indicated upon his list. In them were sleeping the persons who had been summoned by the prison warden to witness the death of Kemmler by electricity. By 6:30 the witnesses had assembled in the hall of the prison, and the huge, iron-bolted barrier swung back, and the silent party of twentyfive people descended the iron stairway to the stone-floored hall, where the fatal apparatus and its first subject were waiting. In the semi-gloom the massive chair of death seemed to loom out of the shadows a little distance from the entrance. As each guest passed it, he might have noted that every strap and every buckle to bind the victim was carefully placed to avoid all possible delay. The electrode for the head swung in its place like the sprinkler disc for a shower-bath. Chairs and benches stood about the room in a semi-circle, in whose opening stood the heavy chair with its dangling straps and buckles. In his final arrangements the warden had placed all the electrical apparatus in the anteroom, the wires being run over a casement to the death-chamber. This ante-room the warden kept carefully shut save when he or some helper passed hastily in or out. In charge there were three men whom the warden refused to name. The purpose of the late change of the electrical volt-metre and the switches to and from the room be-

pushed the switch to send the death bolt to A 5 o'clock Kemmler was awakened by one of his guards, and a prayer service was held in his cell. He dressed himself without aid in a suit of gray mixed goods. About his neck he buttoned a turn-down collar, with a checked tie of lawn stuff. His hair he combed and brushed with great care. His shoes were well polished. The warden explained to Kemmler that he must have the top of his head shaved. The prisoner demurred. He had taken great pains dressing his bair, and besides, as he ex-plained to the warden, he did not want to be disfigured. He wanted the people to see and know that he was not a man of repulsive appearance, as had been stated. Kemmler's hair is dark brown and wavy, with a hyperion curl that fell upon his forehead. Of this he was proud. In the shadow of death his vanity asserted itself. His hair, however, was cut in one spot, but the curl was saved, and, as the sequel

came apparent. Those who should see

Kemmler die were never to know who had

proved, with no good results. While this was proceeding and the witnesses examined the chair of death, the belt was run upon the dynamo, away down in the south wing of the prison, and the incandescent test lamps in the ante-cham-ber glowed faintly. The current was on. The evidence was there, but how feebly they burned. Thus exclaimed Dr. McDonald, who was the only one who got into the ante-room, and that while ignorant of the warden's desire to keep its secret inviolate. And in response to Dr. McDonald's com-ment electrician Davis remarked that there was "something wrong about the machinery Sentinel at present is aware of this sale, and I do not believe that any one in the employ of the Sentinel now does know of the sale or transfer of the stock, unless it is Mr. Morss, and it is not at all likely that he would acknowledge it. down there"-referring to the dynamo end of the circuit. This remark took place before the electricizing, it is well to remem-ber, and was undoubtedly as true a few minutes later when the bolt was applied to Kemmler.

The condemned man, after having his hair cut on the top of his head, listened to the reading of the death warrant by the warden, and the little party passed through the ante-room, past the electric appliances, and the warden led the way finally into the death-chamber. Close behind him trod the man he soon would kill. His hands swung at his side easily, save when, as though in some embarrassment, he stroked his brown full beard and mustache. Mr. Durston placed a plain wooden-bottomed chair directly in front of the other and different chair, and bade Kemmler sit upon it. He obeyed readily. There was no uneasiness about his movements. He was apparently the coolest person in the room. The warden introduced the prisoner with: "Now, gentlemen, this is William Kemmler. I have just read the death warrant to him, and have told him he has got to die, and if he has anything to say he will say it."

There was surprise among those present. Kemmler, however, seemed gratified be cause he had an opportunity to speak With his feet wide apart upon the stone floor, with a hand on either knee, and elbows akimbo, the simple fellow spoke: "Well, I wish every body good luck in the world," he said, in easy, steady tones, "and

I'll go to a good place; and the papers has been saying lots of stuff about me that The prisoner quietly removed his coat. The warden stood behind him, drew forth the bottom of his shirt and cut it off be-

hind, so as to permit easy adjustment of

one of the electrodes. Meanwhile Kemmler readjusted his necktie, which was already neatly fixed in a bow-knot, and then, obedient to a nod, he seated himself in the great chair, never to rise alive. His submission somehow seemed to have the element of patient and uncomprehending passivity of the ox when led to the killing. He trusted the officer who he knew was to kill him. With his elbows upon the great arms of the chair he drew himself firmly back on the seat so that the electrodes pressed him hard at the base of the spine. Two others were

dangling mask was being shaped for adjustment: "Well. I wish everybody good luck." The mask covered his eyes, grasped his chin and firmly pressed his forehead. It was not well fitted, Kemmler said, and spoke to direct its proper adjustment.

When every strap had been tightened and each electrode had been pressed to the seat of life, the warden's deputy stepped back and there was a hush. The warden inquired of Doctors McDona!d and Spitzka how long the current should be maintained in Kemmler's body. The first response was twenty seconds, which was almost instantly changed to ten seconds. "Very well, gentlemen." responded the warden, and he moved toward the door of his secret room. And at the moment. Dr. Fell, of Buffalo, who made the death chair, was dropping water from a bulb syringe through a long rubber tube into the electrode sponges. The warden reappeared from the anteroom. "Well, everything is ready," he said, while he faced the death chair six feet away. The bound man in the chair had heard every word. His hands were clinched and rigid. He waited the shock. The hour was 6:43½.

The warden turned and nodded his head to some one who stood in the secret room at the switch. There was a quick, convulsive start of the bound figure in the chair, a little squeaking sound of straining straps, breathless watchers with every sense bent upon the moveless wretch bound head, hand and foot, and no sound, save bird songs in the bright sunshine outside the windows. A heavy window shade was lifted by the straying breeze and fell back against the bars. The noise was slight, but to the tense and breathless watchers in the basement death-chamber it seemed equal to the sound of clashing arms. Dr. Spitzka and Dr. Shrady, drawn by deep interest almost unconsciously from their places, moved on tiptoe to the places by the chair. After the convulsive start that marked the stroke of lightning npon Kemmler there was no movement of muscle nor twitch of nerve. The features, from bridge of nose to chin, seemed do have been pursed up as t

"There, that's enough, take off the current," said the warden's chosen physicians. McDonald and Spitzka, and the warden passed the word within the adjoining room where some one had let on the current and where the same one cut it off. "Observe the lividity about the base of the nose and the entire nose itself. Note where the mask rests on the nose, the white appearance there." Thus spoke Dr. Spitzka and other doctors came about, and dented the flesh with their fingers, and watched the play of white and red upon withdrawal, They saw an abrasion upon the right thumb. In that supreme shock the murderer's fist had become so clinched in the convulsion that the nail of the forefinger had dug into the base of the thumb. Suddenly a quick, sharp cry went up from those yet closely watching about the silent figure in the chair. There had been a movement in the breast of the man whom all believed had died one minute and forty-seven seconds before. Soon there was another movement, accompanied by a sudden gasp. and then the breast began to heave with long, deep, stertorous respirations.

"Start the current, start the current again," shouted Dr. Spitzka. All crowded about the chair and watched the laboring wretch whose breast, despite the broad light bands about him, was ris-ing and falling with strong force. Slightly foamy saliya was exuded from the mouth, the entire body racked in the efforts of the organs to resume their functions, and deep fear fell upon some lest consciousness should return. The doctors declared, however, that the man was beyond consciousness, and some thought the action which had startled all and sent the warden away with white face to order the current renewed, was only a reflex muscular action. Not so; one physician declared he would stake his name that he could bring Kemmler back to consciousness and life with brandy hyperdermics. Meantime, Mr. G. G. Bain, of Washington, D. C., had fainted and lay upon a bench, where he was being fanned.

This spectacle was continued from 6:45 until 6:47 o'clock. Then there came again to the figure in the chair another shock, under which the straps were strained again. The lungs, however, filled again and again while the current was pouring through the unconscious body. At 6:51 another groan of dismay was heard near the chair, and smoke was observed curling up from Kemm-

"He's burning," shouted one.
"Cut off the offirent," cried another.
"He's dead. There is no use keeping up the current longer," said some one else. Again the warden gave the signal to open the switch, and the body in the chair, surcharged with four distinct charges that had been given it, developed no further movement. Meantime, Dr. Fell, of Buffalo, with his syringe bulb and its long gutta percha tube, was wetting the sponge in the electrode at Kemmler's back and putting out some little fire that had commicated to the man's clothing. Almost immediately attendants began to unbind the corpse in the great chair and the mask was removed. The eyes were found to be half closed, and without the glassy stare common to the eyes in death. The lids were lifted and tests of the pupils with bright light were made. There was no contraction of the pupils. Where the mask had pressed the forehead there was a livid mark. The nose and the region of its base was of deeply livid hue. Pur ple spots soon began mottling the hands, arms and neck, and the doctors said he was surely dead. One of the Buffalo doctors, seven minutes after the straps were removed, cut the skin at the temple for a microscopic specimen of the dead man's blood. It was immediately examined and found slightly coagulated. Warden Durston produced his death certificate, which was read and signed by each witness of the execution. Warden Durston was asked by the Associated Press correspondent to state the pressure at the time the current was first applied.
"About 1,800 volts," was the response.

"And was that pressure maintained in the subsequent applications?"

Mr. Durston's reply was not definite at all, but it lent the impression that he did not know. Subsequently there appeared in the death-chamber a tall man of dark hair and mustache, who was said to have been one of the three men who operated the electrical pparatus in the secret chamber. He is authority for the statement that the volt-meter at the moment of the first application of the current to Kemmler registered 1,000 to 1,500 volts, while 1,500 to 2,000 were registered at the time the second application was made.

HOW IT WAS BUNGLED. Reason of the Failure to Produce Instan-

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 6 .- As to the causes of failure to kill instantly, it is said by all the physicians that there is no doubt that consciousness was stricken instantly from his brain. The fact that he was not instantly killed is the result of improper contact, or of insufficient voltage or pressure. Contact certainly was not perfect at the head, for two-thirds of the contact was upon the man's thick, smoothly brushed hair, the clipped spot being one-third the

size of the electrode's diameter. Warden Furston says 1,700 volts of pressure of current was first applied to Kemmler. When questioned to-night by the correspondent if the twenty incandescent lamps on the circuit to indicate presence of current were burning when the bolt was discharged into the murderer, he stated they were. They should not have been. The moment before switching the current into Kemmler the test lamps should have been cut out. Each lamp consumes fifty volts, hence the twenty tool working at the straps, first the arms, then the chest, waist, hips, legs and, lastly, the leather mask. There was some fumbling in nervous haste, and the doomed man, observing it, spoke. "Take your time," he said: "take your time," and while he spoke he held high his arms to make easy the binding of his chest. Then, as the insulated neck-saddle was being placed be 1,000 volts at once out of the current sent said: "take your time," and while he spoke he held high his arms to make easy the binding of his chest. Then, as the insulated neck-saddle was being placed, he suggested that if pressed forward as it was being adjusted it would be more easy for him.

"Take your time, Mr. Durston; don't be in a hurry." the prisoner said again in response. And then he added, as the

the execution would take place to-day, even though he had summoned his guests to the prison at an early hour this morning. Warden Durston has been through a terrific ordeal, and the knavery of men has been pressed upon him so much where least expected that he says he scarcely knows whether to trust himself. He will approach the electricizing of Fish, now here, with more light. The concensus of opinion among the witnesses here to-day is that not the slightest doubt exists but that a human being may be instantly killed by 1,000 volts applied through perfect contact and continued twenty seconds. The body of Kemmler will doubtless be disposed of to-morrow in the prison burying ground, with quicklime to hasten dissolution.

THE DEATH WAS PAINLESS. Autopsy Shows that the Brain Was In-

stantly Paralyzed. AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 6.-Before 8:30 A. M. most of the doctors had returned to the prison to prepare for the autopsy. The body of the dead man still sat in the electrical chair, the limbs rigid, the expression of the face, but for the discoloration of the skin, unchanged. The rigor of the body was a matter of comment and surprise among the physicians. The jaw had not fallen and the pleasant expression with which Kemmler had greeted the witnesses as he entered the execution-room, still lingered about the features.

It was determined that Dr. Jenkins, of New York, instead of Dr. Daniel, should do the work with the surgeon's knife, because of his long experience in performing autopsies on persons killed by electricity. Both he and Dr. Daniel stripped off their coats and vests, and the surgeon's case was opened and the glittering array of knives and saws brought out. The body was lifted from the chair and placed on the table in the center of the room. It still preserved its rigidity. A small wooden box was placed under the head to support it, and the limbs were straigtened out as far as possible. Then a convict was summoned from the prison to take off the clothing. The removal revealed a scar nearly five inches in diameter where second electrode had pressed against the base of the spine, showing that the current had burned through into the flesh. The body looked healthy and well nourished. Dr. Shrady at this point suggested the necessity of making the examination as formal as though it was to be taken for criminal investigation, and vol-untered to act as secretary and take the report in hand. This was agreed upon, and the first step taken was to bind a clinical thermometer to the nape of the neck and take the temperature. The record demon-strated that the man was dead beyond all

The table, on suggestion, was moved over to the corner of the cell directly under the windows, where a better light could be had. When it was in position a general survey of the body was taken and its external condition carefully noted. Then Dr. Jenkins took his surgeon's knife and began operations. The body was cut open. The heart, lungs and other organs were taken out and their condition noted carefully. They were all put in Mueller's fluid for preservation and future examination. When the organs in the trunk of the body had been examined carefully the top of the skull was removed and the brain taken out. This was the most interesting feature of the examination, as the theory on which the claims of greater humanity for this method of execution are based is the theory that the electric current paralyzes the brain instantly and thus destroys all sensation. The physicians found evidence of the effect of the current on the formation of the skull, on the blood and on the brain trasue directly beneath the point of contact which satisfied them that the paralysis of the brain was immediate. alysis of the brain was immediate. Dr. Shrady this afternoon transcribed his notes and prepared them for the signature of the examining physicians, but one of them left the city during the afternoon, so the report will not be made immediately.

RESULT OF THE AUTOPSY.

Official Statement Given Out by the Physiclans in Charge. AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 6 .- Dr. Shrady this evening gave out the following as the re-

Body fairly well nourished. Rigor mortis marked particularly in the muscles of the aw, neck and thorax, and gradually extending from above, downwards, involving the feet and legs last. The post-mortem hyperstasis marked over lower portion of body and extending up as far as the anterior axillary line, also on the pendent surface of the upper and lower extremities. The upper extremities are partly flexed and rotated outward, the nails showing post-mortem lividity. There was an oval depression of the scalp upon the vertex, beginning at the anterior hair line and measing four inches in its long way and three and a half inches in its short

On incising the skin over the sternum the blood which escaped was unusually

dark and fluid and remained so on exposure. There was no vermicular action of the intestine on exposure to the air or on irritation. The diaphragm extended from the fifth intercostal on the left and the fourth on the right. The blood from the cut surface of the liver was of a crimsonlike color. Abdominal organs were normal in position and appearance. The muscles of the thorax were of the usual color. Tardieu spots were noticed on the posterior border of the lower lobe of the left lung. Over half of the lung floated when placed in water, showing marked emphysmalous condition. The bronchi were normal in appearance, and contained mucus and air-bubbles. The right lung was adherent throughout to the diaphragm. In the middle lobe of this lung there were numerous well-marked tardieu spots. The spleen was normal in size and appearance. The left kidney weighed three and a half ounces and the right kidney three ounces; both were intensely congested. The heart weighed five and three-fourths ounces; valves were healthy. Bladder contracted.

The scalp on being removed showed the vertex of the skull to be in a dessicated condition, corresponding with the contact of electrodes as previously noted, but of larger area, being four inches by four inches, the zone of the scalp being only two and a half by three inches, the long diameter being antero-posterior. On re-moval of the skull-cap the dura was normal in texture, somewhat dull in color, porticularly over the area corresponding with the bone of contact. In the prerolandic region the meningial vessels measuring along convexity antero-posteriorly of four inches on the left side and three on the right were filled with carbonized blood. On the internal aspect of calvarium the meningeal vessels in the dura the contents and coats appeared in the dura the contents and coats appeared to be black and carbonized. The carbonized vessels were so brittle that their ends were torn off with the calvarium and presented a broken, crummy appearance. This carbonization was limited in an abrupt manner. The other meningeal vessels contained blood of a crimson-like hue, corresponding to the outer burn previously described. The pia and gyri themselves were of a pale buff color; the rest had the ordinary rosy injection of the rest had the ordinary rosy injection of the ordinary cortex. While observing this anamic area it was noticed that its bloodvessels began to fill. The pia and arachnoid on the convexity were perfectly normal. An interesting fact was observed on handling the pous and medulla in that they were found to be warm. By a thermometer inserted in the fourth ventricle the temperature was noted at 97 F. This corresponds with the area of temperature on the back of the neck which was noted as 99 F. two hours after death and 9712 F. three hours post-mortem. The brain cortex in area of contact was sensibly hardened to one-sixth of its depth, where there was a broken line of vascularity. The vessels over the corpus streatum showed enlargements in different parts of their ramifications. The pous was slightly softened. The burned integrement of the back, on being removed, showed the spinal muscles underneath to be cooked like "overdone beef" throughout their entire thickness.

The blood, taken immediately after death, showed, under the microscope, a

[Continued on Third Page.]

The Wilson Original Package Bill Passes the House by Republican Votes.

George O. Jones, the Greenback Party, Believes the Silver Bill Has Caused the Rise in Prices of Farm Products.

Mr. Blaine's Reciprocity Letter Discussed and Explained in the Senate.

New Deputy Comptroller of the Currency-Clarkson Has Not Purchased a Newspaper -Worthless Farm Statistics.

ORIGINAL PACKAGE BILL

Passes the House by Republican Votes-Reasons Given for and Against It.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.-The original package bill was before the House again to-day on the conference report which recommended the adoption of the Wilson bill without change. As soon as the report was presented Judge Reed of lows moved the previous question on its adoption. Mr. Oates of Alabama sought, but in vain, to get an opportunity for discussion and present certain propositions in the nature of a compromise to the House, upon which to get instructions for a further conference. There was a roll-call, the previous question was ordered, and after forty minutes talk which was almost entirely by Judge Reed and Mr. Oates, the vote was taken and the Wilson bill

passed by a vote of 120 to 96. The Democrats, almost to a man, voted in opposition to the bill and they were joined by a handful of Republicans, who were opposed to the extreme stringency of the measure. Said one of these latter, when asked why he opposed the report:

"The bill was a most remarkable one and the objections to it were pretty fully set forth when the subject was in the House before. It proposed to make the police regulations of a State and any that it may enact attach to liquors the moment they cross the borders of a State. They may, therefore, be made liable to confiscation, not merely when offered for sale, or in the cellar of a man who has imported them for his personal use and that of his family, as admitted by Judge Reed, but if language means any-thing even when in transit, though not destined for a point within the State, Thus a keg of beer shipped from Chicago to a point in Montana would be subject to the police laws of the intervening States through which it would have to pass, and if those laws authorized confiscating would render it liable to be poured on the ground in Iowa or any other State on the way. Such legislation is not merely unwise, but, in my judgment, will not be upheld for a moment by the courts. want to see a law enacted on this subject, but I want one which will offer some practical relief, not one written by a zealot who cannot look to the effect and possibility of enforcement of that which he has framed." The member who thus spoke fairly expressed the sentiment of the Republicans opposing the Wilson bill. All of them have said publicly that they desired legislation, but they desired it along well-known paths, not measures which, aiming to accomplish too much, fail to

Representative Struble, of Sioux City, Ia., was one of the stanch advocates of the Wilson bill, and since his is a prohibition State he has given the subject close attention. He said to your correspondent this evening: "President Harrison will sign the bill very promptly, as promptly as he did the silver bill, for he is in thorough accord with the proposition to so amend the interstate-commerce law that prohibition States may have prohibition. Iowa is in favor of the amendment by a large majority, and it will cut a prominent figure in the approaching campaign, and will do away with any excuse whatever for running the Prohibition candidates against Republican nominees for Congress. The Republicans have given them this law, and it would be gross injustice for the Prohibitionists to put up a candidate in opposition to the regular Repubof excuse for the Prohibitionists in placing their candidates in the field against Republicans before the adoption of this amendment to the interstate-commerce law, as they held that a Republican Snpreme Court had overthrown the features of a law which permitted the States to enjoy prohibition. Now a Republican Congress has come to the rescue with all the legisla-tion necessary for the States to have and enforce the strictest prohibition laws. The temperance folks know they have friends

only in the Republican ranks. How the Bill Was Passed.

ASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- In the House this L. rning, the regular order having been demanded by Mr. Enlos of Tennessee, Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio rose to a question of order. He insisted that it was the duty of the Speaker at this time to lay before the House bills and other matters of public interest that had accumulated on the Speaker's table. He himself had had on the table for twenty-one days a bill which could be passed in one moment. He referred to the bill to establish a national park on the battle-field of Chickamauga. The Speaker stated that the gentleman from Iowa, Mr. Reed, had presented a conference report, which of course had preference. Mr. Reed then presented the conference. ence report on the "original package" bill. The report leaves the bill exactly as it passed the Senate, and is dissented from by Mr. Oates of Alabama, one of the conferees. The bill was strongly opposed by Mr. Springer and other Democrats. After debate the conference report was adopted -yeas 120, nays 93-almost a strict party

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Payson of Illinois in the chair, on the general deficiency bill. A verbal amendment presented an occasion to Mr. McAdoo of New Jersey and Mr. Turner of New York to criticise the action of John I. Davenport in conducting elections in New York, and to Mr. Farguhar of New York and Mr. Grosvenor of Ohio to defend that gentleman. Mr. Flower remarked that he understood that the gentleman from Ohio [Mr. Grosvenor] had had his gun loaded for the Speaker, but that he had turned it upon the city of New York, beof a bill permitting a cable road to pass the postoffice in that city.

Mr. Grosvenor denied that he had had

his gun loaded for the Speaker, and had then turned it upon the city of New York. When he loaded his gun he measured his A Voice—Foraker. [Langhter.]
Mr. Grosvenor—Exactly; that would have

been a proper charge for him. [Laughter.]
Mr. Flower made inquiry as to the gentleman's chances for renomination. Mr.
Grosvenor replied that his renomination stood about where the gentleman's aspirations stood for the governorship of New York. Without disposing of the bill, the committee rose and the House adjourned.

THE GREENBACK PARTY INTERVIEWED.

Mr. Jones Enthusiastically Indorses the Silver Bill and Tells of Its Benefits.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 .- Hon. George O. Jones, of New York, chairman of the national Greenback committee, is the latest to give an enthusiastic indorsement of the new silver coinage law. Mr. Jones said te